

Berlin Defies U. S. to Forge 'Yoke of Force'

Official Statement Is Issued Answering President's Speech

American Motives Revealed, It Says

Wilson Declaration Will Help German Loan, Is One Argument

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—A semi-official statement was issued in Berlin to-day commenting on the speech made by President Wilson at Baltimore on Saturday night. It says:

"President Wilson turns the historical events upside down. The world knows that the gigantic struggle now being fought in the West is a consequence of the will of the Entente for war."

"President Wilson now calls for force to the utmost, and in so doing at last clearly describes the policy of the Americans and their allies, namely, force against everything that opposes them. Germany will not suffer from this yoke of force."

"Mr. Wilson's speech is a propaganda speech for the new American war loan. It is the best possible propaganda for our own loan, since it shows what it would mean for Germany to lose the war."

Wilson Alive to German Menace, Is Paris Comment

PARIS, April 7.—All Paris newspapers give a prominent place to President Wilson's Baltimore speech, the majority of them printing it in full, others giving long extracts with much favorable comment. "Le Matin" says that a year ago President Wilson declared war, and to-day he declares war to a finish. Alfred Capus in the "Figaro" says:

"Finally Germany's real character has been revealed to President Wilson as that of a monster nation, existing only by devouring others until it shall devour itself."

The "Gaulois," referring to the evolution of President Wilson, says:

"Don't worry, but hurry. We can hold the flood now, but the help of American bayonets will be needed to break Germany's power."

The "Excelsior" says that President Wilson's speech is plain, categorical, imperious, and that millions of men in addition to the thousands already here are coming to reinforce it.

Compares Speech to Czernin's

The "Petit Parisien" says:

"What a contrast between the loyal, limpid words of President Wilson and the stilted, embarrassed and halting phrases of Count Czernin!"

"Of all the words President Wilson has spoken," the "Temps" says, "probably none are better fitted to hasten the peace of justice which he desires—and we wish him—than those he uttered yesterday."

Commenting on the passage referring to German ambitions in the Far East, the "Temps" argues that German domination cannot be tolerated without imperiling Japan's vital interests, hence Japanese intervention in Siberia is a guarantee necessary for all nations struggling against Germany.

The "Journal des Debats" concludes an editorial praising President Wilson's speech by saying:

Praises Unselfishness of U. S.

"President Wilson has resolutely put his actions into agreement with his words. He has directed General Pershing to place all the American forces at General Foch's disposal. He seeks no special place for the troops operating by themselves; he only wants the American troops to render the utmost possible services, no matter where or under what flag. That is the right method."

Many misfortunes would have been avoided had coordination of military efforts always taken place without consideration for national or personal vanity."

Krupp Professor Planned Big Gun; Paris Again Shelled

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—It was Professor Rausenberger, an artilleryman, who planned the famous 42-centimetre gun, who planned the giant long-range gun, according to the correspondent at Frankfurt, of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant." The professor witnessed the first bombardment of Paris with the gun.

Professor Fritz Rausenberger, in an interview printed in the "Berliner Tageblatt" in February of 1916, declared that it would be possible to bombard England from the continent would be the certain product of the near future. The co-director of the Krupp works declared the day of flat trajectory pieces was passed, and that mortars and vertical shooting artillery would be in increasing demand. This, he said, was because the nature of modern warfare had almost done away with the necessity of shooting horizontally, it being possible to shoot from cannon shooting vertically.

PARIS, April 7.—The bombardment of the Paris district by the long-range German gun continued to-day. There were no casualties.

The report that one of these guns exploded is confirmed from absolutely reliable sources. This occurred on March 28, a lieutenant and nine men being killed.

President Pledges Whole Force of U. S. In Reply to King

LONDON, April 7.—Replying to greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, President Wilson has telegraphed the following message to King George:

"Permit me to express my warm gratification. Your generous message has been received, and I assure you it is with the greatest satisfaction that the people of the United States find themselves side by side in this final war for free self-government with such steadfast and indomitable associates."

"Permit me also to assure your majesty that we shall continue to do everything possible to put the whole force of the United States into this great struggle."

Soviets Order Resistance to Japan Invasion

Mikado's Marine Minister Explains Landing of Troops

(By The Associated Press)

MOSCOW, April 6.—Admiral Kato (Japanese Minister of Marine) has issued a proclamation at Vladivostok dealing with the landing there on Friday of Entente Allied forces. The Japanese Minister says he feels great sympathy with Russia in the present situation, wishes a cessation of fratricide and the fullest realization of the revolution, but was compelled to take steps to protect life and property of Japanese and Allied subjects in view of the murder of a Japanese soldier and because there were no local organizations at the Siberian port able to maintain law and order. The admiral adds that he has asked his government for further instructions.

President Soukhonoff of the Vladivostok Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies, reporting to the Council of National Commissioners, states that in his opinion the killing of the Japanese was a political murder, as no robbery was committed. Efforts to apprehend the criminals, he adds, have been unsuccessful.

M. Soukhonoff says the landing of Japanese troops was effected in the presence of the Japanese Consul and Admiral Kato.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies protested to the consular corps. The American and British consuls consented to receive the delegation as representatives of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council. The Japanese Consul would deal with them only as private persons and the French Consul refused to see them at all.

The Council of National Commissioners to-day issued a statement saying:

"Japan has started a campaign against the Soviet republic."

"The American government apparently was against the Japanese invasion, but now the situation cannot remain indefinite any longer. England has followed Japan's example. This must be put to the British government with all emphasis. A similar course must be pursued toward the diplomatic representatives of the United States and other Entente powers."

Orders have been given to all Siberian Councils of Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies to resist an armed invasion of Russia.

Pacifist Bishop To Have Hearing

Episcopal Body on Wednesday Will Take Up Case of Paul Jones

The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in America will take up the case of the Right Rev. Paul Jones, a bishop without a diocese, when it assembles in this city on Wednesday. Bishop Jones was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Utah in 1914, before the war, when communities were more patient with pacifists.

At that time the views held by a candidate concerning war seemed a matter of small moment, and those of Bishop Jones were not even inquired into. War came, and it speedily was discovered that the new Missionary Bishop of Utah, despite his name, was strongly opposed to war.

Utah was not, and feeling between the Bishop and his flock began to run high. On the advice of a committee of fellow bishops, he left Utah to seek a more peaceful field of endeavor. None was to be found, and it soon became apparent that the chance of finding a suitable place for a socialistic, non-militant bishop was becoming more and more remote.

Dr. Jones still remains a bishop, and will until he dies or is deposed after trial. The meeting of the House of Bishops has been called to determine what course is to be taken.

The session will be held in Synod Hall. It is expected that a new missionary bishop of the Philippines will be elected to take the place of the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent. He has been elected Bishop of Western New York. At present he is with the Y. M. C. A. in France.

On Wednesday evening the Church Club of New York will give a reception and dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria to members of the House of Bishops and to the Archbishop of York.

Poincare Refuses To Pardon Bolo

LONDON, April 7.—President Poincare has refused to pardon Bolo Pacha, convicted of treason, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris.

Loan Workers Here Will Hit Hard To-day

Every Section of City Will Be Covered in Drive to Sell Bonds

Stock Exchange Will Pledge Help

Booths Will Be Open; "Ace" Stehlin to Cover State in Campaign

Liberty Loan workers throughout the land will to-day try to sell all those bonds which loyal citizens, caught in the irresistible stream of patriotic emotion, inwardly resolved to buy yesterday. The purveyors of the bonds sense the temper of the American people, and they purpose to strike hard while conditions are favorable.

Officials of the campaign everywhere seemed overjoyed at the spirit shown on the opening day of the third Liberty Loan drive. The enthusiasm in all of the forty-eight states was so profound Saturday that no one seriously thought about total sales; attention seemed to have been concentrated on the reasons why the loan was necessary rather than the details of the flotation.

Yet, according to the available reports, the tangible dollar and cents results of the first day's activities in all parts of the union indicated that the people of the United States knew why they are called upon to lend \$3,000,000,000. To make a good start, indicative of a brilliant termination of this great spring offensive for war dollars, is the expressed desire of the Liberty Loan Committee.

Oversubscription Sought

According to the managers of the financial drive, the greatest danger is overconfidence. The men who realize most clearly the pressing need for militant dollars point out that unremitting effort is necessary to attain what every patriot expects—a huge oversubscription of the loan.

The nature of the start of the campaign reveals the truth, it is believed, of the contention that the love of America and not love of dollars and interest will be the chief source of motivation in the third Liberty Loan. The fact that Liberty bonds, which are to mature in ten years and pay 4½ per cent interest every year until maturity, are, in the opinion of financial experts, the best investment in the world to-day seems to be merely an additional incentive for the purchasers.

Bond Booths Open To-day

All the bond booths which opened in the spirit of a national holiday Saturday will begin to-day to pursue the rigorous routine of placing the bonds among twenty million persons. In New York Liberty Loan speeches will be held in various parts of the city. James M. Beck will deliver an address on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange at 4 o'clock, when the traders will formally pledge themselves to aid in every way to insure the success of the loan.

The platform of the Liberty Loan Committee, of the Stock Exchange, is set forth in a letter William H. Remick, chairman of the committee, has sent to every floor member. "The success which this loan is going to meet," the letter says, "must be shared by each and every one of us. What we accomplished in selling the last two loans should be taken only as a mark for this third loan. Let our energy in performance only be exceeded by our desire to accomplish this result, and on this the opening day of the campaign let us unreservedly pledge all we have and all we hope to be, so that 'government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'"

The facts about Liberty bonds as seen from an entirely different viewpoint will be discussed at noon at a meeting in front of the Sub-Treasury Building, at Broad and Wall Streets, when Charles Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks have arranged to speak. At 12:30 p. m. the Liberty Theatre will be opened with appropriate ceremonies on the steps of the New York Public Library, when Miss Beatty, an American Girl Scout will perform in behalf of the loan at Plaza Circle.

Women to Aid Drive

Less formal meetings will be addressed by members of the flying squadron of volunteer speakers of the National Security Committee, whose exclusive topic for the next four weeks will be the Liberty Loan. The membership includes prominent business men, attorneys, politicians, school teachers, society and working women, and others, who received their oratorical training at Monday night meetings at the Bar Association headquarters, under the direction of Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia School of Journalism; Job E. Hedges, Robert Lewis and Dr. William Levine, formerly a member of the Socialist party. At the training meeting tonight Miss Beatty, an American Girl Scout, will perform in behalf of the loan at Plaza Circle.

Women in the campaign will be essential factors. Women with close relatives in the military or naval service will be asked on Saturday, April 27, to participate in a mother's service flag parade. Mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of men under the colors will, while on the march, appeal to the onlookers to sacrifice some luxuries and buy bonds. They are to typify the spirit of sacrifice.

Another parade will be held Wednesday, when elephants will march. Miss Liberty and Uncle Sam, each guiding one of the largest elephants in the

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Foch Forced to Yield 2 Towns; Berlin Claims 1,400 Prisoners; British Gain Along the Somme

Allies Upset German Plan, Says Capital

Weekly Review Declares Foe Seeks Limited Objectives Now

British and French Tenacity Saved Day

Germans Hoped to Make Big Breach; U. S. Aviators Aid Haig's Men

WASHINGTON, April 7.—French and British tenacity have upset the ambitious plans of the German high command for the Battle of Picardy, says the War Department's weekly military review to-night. And now the enemy, determined to gain some sort of success at any cost, is throwing fresh forces into the battle in an effort to secure limited objectives. Because of this the situation is expected to remain uncertain for some time to come.

General improvement in the strategic position of the Allies is noted, and the review declares that under General Foch the Allied military machine is working smoothly and efficiently in stemming the German assault.

There is no mention whatever of the American troops reported hurrying to the front to join the British and French, though the department again mentions that several American transport sections have taken an active part in the battle and that the American aviation service is coöperating with the British.

Far Short of Goal

"At the opening of the third week of the German offensive we find that the enemy is still far short of attaining his principal objectives," says the review.

"It is now evident that the German high command contemplated overwhelming the British at the outset between the Oise and the Senne, and driving a wedge into the Franco-British forces."

"The enemy fully expected to achieve a decision in the field in the course of one great battle. The success of this plan depended on being able to obtain a break-through of the British front and advance so rapidly that neither the French nor the British reserves could come up in time to close up the breach in the line and restore the order of battle."

"Evidence of prisoners tends to confirm that the enemy hoped to gain the line of the Somme by the evening of the first day of the offensive. As a matter of fact, it took the Germans ten days to cover the ground they expected to overrun within forty-eight hours. The stubbornness of British resistance and the severe casualties inflicted by them compelled the Germans to draw more heavily than they had anticipated on their own reserves."

Seeking Minor Objectives

"The German high command is now throwing its forces into a battle in an effort to secure some of its more limited objectives."

"Under the leadership of General Foch the Allied military machine is functioning with precise smoothness, insuring greatest economy, harmony and efficiency in the use of all of the forces now united in stemming the German assault. The morale of the Allied troops remains high."

"The German offensive has not spent itself, and owing to the determination displayed by the enemy to gain some sort of success at no matter what cost the situation will continue uncertain for some time to come. However, the general strategic and tactical position of the Allies is becoming more favorable."

Strike Against French

"After a period of relative calm early in the week, during which the enemy was busy bringing up his heavy guns and repairing the waste of battle by replacing tired units with fresh troops, another powerful attack was launched along the segment of the line now held by the French, stretching from the Amiens-Roye road to Grivesnes. The enemy was able to make slight headway. Fierce fighting continued, and hostile units have penetrated westward to within five miles of the main line of the Paris-Amiens railway."

"Allied forces are massed to check the invaders in this area. The French have extended their lines northward, which will enable the British to secure greater depth of concentration."

"There has been relatively less activity north of the Somme, though the Germans have made a number of serious attempts to encircle Arras. All attacks in this sector have been beaten off by the British and the important Arras defenses hold firm in spite of all the efforts made by the enemy to weaken the British line in this region."

"Allied aircraft have been particularly

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Baker Urges Rushing Men To Aid Allies

Convinced America Must Take Large Part in War Earlier Than Intended

By Wilbur Forrest

(Tribune Cable Service)

PARIS, April 7.—I learn from the highest authority that the paramount thought in the mind of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker on the eve of his return to America is the necessity of rushing American bayonets to France.

Since his return from Italy the Secretary has declined all formal engagements or other functions and is spending hours daily at the United States Embassy, where he is in constant communication and consultation with American military heads, including General Pershing. His conferences in France, England and Italy, especially since the outbreak of the enemy's desperate attempt to wind up the war, have convinced him of the imperative need of America getting into actual operations with both feet on this side of the Atlantic as quickly as possible.

The Secretary's cables to Washington daily emphasize this necessity, and it is certain his own efforts when he returns will be devoted to the speeding up of the transportation of men and war material.

My observations since Mr. Baker's arrival in Europe convince me he thoroughly appreciates the fact that America must condense her voluminous programme in order to give the best and most efficacious help to the Allies immediately. There is no doubt in his mind of the ability of the Allies to fight the enemy to a standstill, but America must prepare to help to put over the knockout blow sooner than the War Office plans and blueprint specifications have called for.

This means the saving of thousands of lives and mountains of money, for every American soldier transported to France within the next six months will be worth two new arrivals to-day. I am absolutely convinced Mr. Baker's arrival in Washington will find him the apostle of speed, War Department tape to the contrary notwithstanding.

The French authorities arranged a big demonstration at the Hotel de Ville

Kaiser Returns to Front; Plans Rumanian Trip

Emperor Confers With Hindenburg and Ludendorff in the West

LONDON, April 7.—Emperor William returned to the Western front on Saturday, and conferred with Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, according to a dispatch from Berlin forwarded by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is believed the Emperor intends travelling to Rumania in a few days.

Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, returned to the German capital on Saturday from Karlsruhe, where he had a long conversation with the Emperor, particularly regarding Rumanian peace conditions.

yesterday to celebrate the first anniversary of America's entry into the war, and they counted upon Mr. Baker as one of their principal speakers. Although attending the demonstration, the Secretary's reluctance was more marked than usual, and indicated he believed words dwelling on what America intends to do are one thing, action another.

British Account for 26 Fliers in a Day

LONDON, April 7.—Thirteen German airplanes were brought down in fighting with British airmen Saturday, eleven others were disabled and two were shot down by anti-aircraft guns, according to the British aviation communication issued this evening.

Sixteen British machines which were sent out have not yet been accounted for, but many of them are thought possibly to have been forced to make landings inside their own lines in the prevailing bad weather.

Germany Disbands Polish Regiments

Treason in Ranks Causes Action; Soldiers Are Interned

LONDON, April 7.—Several Polish legions have been dissolved by the Teuton military authorities on account of wholesale treason in the ranks, according to advices received at Copenhagen from Poland, and forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Polish soldiers, it is added, have been interned in the interior of Hungary.

Two German Raids Stopped By Americans

Accurate Gunfire Drives Back Foe Near Toul With Heavy Casualties

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 7.—Two German raids on different sectors of the American position northwest of Toul were repulsed this morning with enemy casualties. The Germans were driven off before reaching the American trenches by accurate machine gun and automatic fire.

At one point the Germans laid down a box barrage. As soon as this lifted the Americans came up from their shelters and poured a heavy fire into the advancing raiders, who retired after a short period of close fighting with the American outposts.

At another point the Germans threw hundreds of gas shells before advancing, but the Americans quickly donned their gas masks and waited for the raiders. These they quickly dispersed. The Germans kept up a bombardment of the American positions all afternoon.

McAdoo to Run Roads And Loan in Car 302

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The main headquarters of the government railroad administration for the next few weeks will be "Car 302," travelling over thousands of miles of main tracks and shunting from siding to siding.

It is the office car of Director General McAdoo, who while touring the country as Secretary of the Treasury, speaking on behalf of the third Liberty Loan, will continue active supervision over railway operation.

Arrangements have been made to use railroad telegraph wires to keep Mr. McAdoo in constant touch with general headquarters in Washington. "Car 302" is fitted up as an office, with desks, typewriter stands and a dictaphone. Inside Mr. McAdoo will be railway manager. On the platform outside, speaking for the loan, he will be Secretary of the Treasury.

Jewish Soldiers Reach London

LONDON, April 7.—The first contingent of American volunteers for the Jewish regiment of the British army have arrived in England. They were entertained to-day by the Very Rev. Joseph H. Hertz, chief rabbi of the British Empire. They will also meet the Zionist leaders.

French Fall Back Three Miles Under Fierce Attack

Retreat by Poilus Is Admitted; Folembay and Pierremande Reported Lost

Haig Successful North of Albert

Prisoners and Booty Taken in Counter Assaults, London Reports

Heavy German pressure on a ten-mile sector of the French extreme right has forced a withdrawal of General Foch's divisions for a depth of about three miles.

According to Berlin the villages of Folembay and Pierremande have been captured, together with 1,400 French prisoners. Both these towns stand on the Chauny-Coucy le Chateau road, which evidently marks the present French line.

The German purpose is not only to straighten out a salient which the French previously held, but to drive a wedge into the French front, where Foch's new line, occupied since the British failure before St. Quentin, adjoins his old line running east along the Chemin-des-Dames. Foch is retiring upon the Ailette River.

The French night official statement does not mention the withdrawal toward the Ailette River or refer to the German operations west of Laon. It speaks of the repulse by artillery of an initial attack in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre, above the Avre, and the defeat of an enemy assault around Hill 344, near Verdun.

Elsewhere on the great battlefield there has been only local fighting, with the Allies generally on the aggressive. North of the Somme the British have regained some ground in counter attacks and everywhere have blocked the German assaults. South of the Somme, along the nose of the German salient, both the British and French have delivered sharp thrusts, improving their positions to some extent.

A British attack at Aveluy Wood, north of Albert, enabled Haig's men to gain some ground and bring in prisoners and machine guns. At Albert and Hebuterne German advances were scattered, as were efforts to approach the British lines at Bucquoy. On the remainder of the front, General Haig declared, the day passed quietly.

Berlin records strong attacks on Saturday, delivered by the Allies both on the Ancre and the Somme.

On the southern leg of the German salient, affirms Paris, German forces which had penetrated the French line: west of Noyen were promptly ejected.

Paris, however, admits renewed German pressure, south and east of Chauny. Here the Germans are nearest their bases and can readily bring up both troops and artillery, which they seem to have used profusely.

Foch Gives Ground; Holds His Reserves For Final Test

PARIS, April 7.—The German attack yesterday on the left bank of the River Oise between Chauny and Barisis is taken by some military critics as indicating that the enemy, finding himself cramped in the salient his offensive has created toward Montdidier